

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE
HALF YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have the paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.

Whoever will procure nine subscribers and guarantee the payments, shall receive a tenth gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the postmasters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post-paid.

Gentlemen of leisure, who possess a taste for literary pursuits, are invited to favour us with communications.

FOR SALE,

A Surveying Compass and Chain, of good quality. Inquire at this office.
October 3. 86-31

The subscriber having been appointed agent for this state, offers for sale at the factory prices,

Dr. A. G. HULL'S

LATELY IMPROVED SELF-ADJUSTING
Patent Hinge Truss.

THE superior utility of this Truss, consists in its simple mode of application, as well as the happy effect (of its approximating qualities) of the *Rupture Pad*, which in its form and operation, differs from all others, inasmuch as it acts on the principle of a double hinge, presenting itself at border on the outer walls of the aperture only, with its concave part and cushion to its center; and is by its own power of adjustment and approximating qualities of the rupture pad, supereminently calculated, not only to keep the rupture in its place, without harm to the adjacent parts, but also calculated to, and has in many instances, effected a perfect cure, on persons from 30 to 70 years of age; and even when a cure is hopeless, it will, by approximating those parts on which the Truss Pad is applied, actually lessen the dimensions of the rupture opening, instead of enlarging it, as is the great fault with the convex or round formed pads, mechanically, though erroneously designed to pass into its opening.

In evidence of the superiority of this Truss, there are deposited at the several places of sale, certificates, more than verifying all that the Patentee has said of its excellence. Among the numbers, is a certificate of the Medical Society of the state of New-York. Also, from many of the most respectable Medical Institutions, as well as eminent medical practitioners in this and other states.

Richard L. Cook.

September 26. 85-1

STOLEN

THE 1st of September, 1821, out of my house the following articles, viz. a red morocco pocket book, and between fifteen and twenty dollars in cash; one note on John Blake, for \$9 dollars, due the 15th Sept. 1821; one on William Ingold, for 27 dollars, due in 1820; one on Henry Swiny, for 20 dollars, due in 1820; one on George Garret, for 11 dollars 5 cents, due in 1819; one on Rodd Robertson, for 35 dollars 20 cents, due in 1821; one on George Roman, for 12 dollars, due in November, 1820; and one on Peter Flegeman, for 10 dollars, the date of the above notes not recollected. One receipt on Daniel Coble, considerable, for the following notes, viz. one on Nicholas Holt, for 20 dollars; one on William Sikes, for 15 dollars 25 cents; and another for 31 dollars 20 cents; and a number of receipts not recollected. I forewarn all persons from trading for said papers, or from paying the same to any other person but myself. There were sundry deeds and bills of sale, with other papers, not recollected.

Michael Shoffner.

Orange county, N. Carolina,
September 25, 1821. 5-3w

ATTENTION!

To the Officers composing the 2d or Harefield Regiment.

YOU are hereby notified and commanded to attend at the house of David Mcbane, Esq. on Tuesday the 16th of October next, together with your non-commissioned officers and musicians, equip as the militia law directs, for drill; on Wednesday the 17th the commissioned officers will attend with their musicians equip for drill and court martial; and on Thursday the 18th you will attend at the above mentioned place with your respective companies, and to be in readiness to march to the field precisely at eleven o'clock, A. M. By order of the col. commandant.

Hunter McCulloch,

Adj't of the 2d Regiment, O. C. M.
September 25. 85-3t

NOTICE.

WILL be offered for sale, on Thursday the 11th of October, next, the plantation whereon the subscriber now lives, containing Three hundred and thirty Acres.

lying in the county of Person, fifteen miles north of Hillsborough, and nine miles south of Person court house, with a Saw and Grist Mill, good Dwelling House, Kitchen, and other convenient out houses, together with my Crop and Stock of all kinds, Household and Kitchen Furniture, and a number of other articles too tedious to mention. Terms will be made known on the day of sale.

James Farquhar.

Sept. 18, 1821. 84-8wp

J. P. Sneed & Co.

HAVE just received from New York, a general assortment of

SADDLERY.

Sept. 26, 1821. 86-3w

JUST PUBLISHED,

The first No. of the

MONTHLY MAGAZINE,

FOR THE

SOUTHERN CLIMATE

OF THE

UNITED STATES.

For the month of September, 1821.

CONDITIONS.

I. The Magazine will be printed on a small type, and good paper, comprehending as much matter as the American Farmer, or the Port Folio; and published in monthly numbers of 64 pages, which will be securely stitched in a cover. Six numbers to form a volume.

II. The price is five dollars a year; to be paid semi-annually in advance—two dollars and fifty cents on the receipt of the first number of each volume.

III. The work will necessarily be commenced in a plain unadorned style of letter press printing; but if 500 subscribers are obtained for the first volume, an ELEGANT COPPER-PLATE engraved likeness, for the Biographical Sketch in the first number, shall accompany a title page, table of contents, and a list of Subscribers' names, to be given with the 6th number. And as soon as 1000 subscribers shall be obtained, the subsequent numbers shall contain as many engraved likenesses of celebrated characters, rare and useful animals, new and valuable inventions; implements of manufactures or husbandry; or sublime and beautiful views from native scenes, as shall be annually in any other periodical publication in the United States.

IV. N. B. So much of the above conditions as relate to the payment in advance are suspended for the present; and no payment will be required till subscribers enough are obtained to ensure the cost of publishing the first volume of six numbers, which will require 250 at least. In case these are not obtained by the first of Nov. 30 cents will be requested of each person who shall receive the first number. If the requisite number is obtained to support the work, the subscriptions, according to the above conditions, will be expected to be paid.

Any subscriber dissatisfied with the work, can decline on paying 62 1-2 cents for each number received.

It is probable that it may be found difficult to obtain a sufficiency of interesting materials in the first year of the commencement of such a work, to fill a number every month; therefore, perhaps, it may for the first year be published only once in two months, making a volume in a year.

J. LYON.

CONTENTS OF NO. 1.

Descriptions in Syria
State of Palestine
Errors respecting the effect of the heat of climate exposed
On the culture of Ruta Baga
Life of Henry Laurens
Constitution of the South Carolina Agricultural Society
French Cement
On the Cultivation of Grasses
Gen. William Davis's Address
Report of Curators
Artificial Grasses
Guinea Grass
Lucerne
Kippie Grass
Crest Grass
Feather Grass
An account of Florida, from the Port Folio
Horizontal Ploughing
Report of Massachusetts Agricultural Society
Irish Potatoes
On the use of Oxen
The Camel or Dromedary
Otto of Roses
Flowering Aloe
Earth Burning
On wine
On the cultivation of tobacco
On Gardening.

Extract of a letter from gen. Calvin Jones, to the Editor of the above work:

"Raleigh, Aug. 31, 1821.

"Sir—With respect to the plan and execution of your Magazine, I much approve of it, and if it does not succeed, it will be a reflection on the taste and good sense of the country.

"With best wishes for your success, I remain with respect, your obt. servt.

CALVIN JONES."

☞ The first number of this work can be seen at this office, where subscriptions will be received.

State of North Carolina,
ORANGE COUNTY.Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
August Term, A. D. 1821.

Nancy Cloud

vs.

Abner Walker, administrator of Ralph Fawcett, deceased.

IT being made appear to the satisfaction of the court that Elmore Fawcett and Sarah Lindsey, wife of William Lindsey, two of the heirs at law of the said Ralph, deceased, are not inhabitants of this state: Ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Hillsborough Recorder, for the said Elmore Fawcett, William Lindsey and Sarah his wife, to appear at the next term of said court, to be held for the county of Orange, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday of November next, then and there to show cause, if any they have, why the said plaintiff should not have judgment and execution against the real estate of the said Ralph, deceased, for the amount of her debt and costs of suit.

Test,

J. Taylor, Clerk.

Price adv. \$7 00. 82-3m

Fulling-Mill.

CONINUE carrying on the Fulling Business, with the assistance of Mr. James Boyle, the well-known northern bred workman, with as great despatch as possible, and on as reasonable terms as can be afforded.

William Pickett.

Orange County, N. C. two miles }
east of Hillsborough, June 5. } —pio 95State of North Carolina,
ORANGE COUNTY.Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
August Term, A. D. 1821.

William Fawcett

vs.

Abner Walker, administrator of Ralph Fawcett, deceased.

Justice's execution—
levied on two tracts of land, which descended to the children and heirs at law of said Ralph Fawcett, deceased.

IT being made appear to the satisfaction of the court that Elmore Fawcett and Sarah Lindsey, wife of William Lindsey, two of the heirs at law of the said Ralph, deceased, are not inhabitants of this state: Ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Hillsborough Recorder, for the said Elmore Fawcett, William Lindsey and Sarah his wife, to appear at the next term of said court, to be held for the county of Orange, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday of November next, then and there to show cause, if any they have, why the said plaintiff should not have judgment and execution against the real estate of the said Ralph, deceased, for the amount of his debt and costs of suit.

Test,

J. Taylor, Clerk.

Price adv. \$7 00. 82-3m

State of North Carolina,
ORANGE COUNTY.Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
August Term, A. D. 1821.

Child & Clancy

vs.

Abner Walker, administrator of Ralph Fawcett, deceased.

Justice's execution—
levied on two tracts of land which descended to the children and heirs at law of said Ralph Fawcett, deceased.

IT being made appear to the satisfaction of the court that Elmore Fawcett and Sarah Lindsey, wife of William Lindsey, two of the heirs at law of the said Ralph, deceased, are not inhabitants of this state: Ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Hillsborough Recorder, for the said Elmore Fawcett, William Lindsey and Sarah his wife, to appear at the next term of said court, to be held for the county of Orange, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday of November next, then and there to show cause, if any they have, why the said plaintiff should not have judgment and execution against the real estate of the said Ralph, deceased, for the amount of their debt and costs of suit.

Test,

J. Taylor, Clerk.

Price adv. \$7 00. 82-3m

State of North Carolina,
ORANGE COUNTY.Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
August Term, A. D. 1821.

Thomas N. S. Hargis

vs.

Abner Walker, administrator of Ralph Fawcett, deceased.

Justice's execution—
levied on two tracts of land, which descended to the children and heirs at law of said Ralph Fawcett, deceased.

IT being made appear to the satisfaction of the court that Elmore Fawcett and Sarah Lindsey, wife of William Lindsey, two of the heirs at law of the said Ralph, deceased, are not inhabitants of this state: Ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Hillsborough Recorder, for the said Elmore Fawcett, William Lindsey and Sarah his wife, to appear at the next term of said court, to be held for the county of Orange, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday of November next, then and there to show cause, if any they have, why the said plaintiff should not have judgment and execution against the real estate of the said Ralph, deceased, for the amount of his debt and costs of suit.

Test,

J. Taylor, Clerk.

Price adv. \$7 00. 82-3m

State of North Carolina,
ORANGE COUNTY.Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
August Term, A. D. 1821.

William Cain & Son

vs.

Abner Walker, administrator of Ralph Fawcett, deceased.

Justice's execution—
levied on two tracts of land, which descended to the children and heirs at law of said Ralph Fawcett, deceased.

IT being made appear to the satisfaction of the court that Elmore Fawcett and Sarah Lindsey, wife of William Lindsey, two of the heirs at law of the said Ralph, deceased, are not inhabitants of this state: Ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Hillsborough Recorder, for the said Elmore Fawcett, William Lindsey and Sarah his wife, to appear at the next term of said court, to be held for the county of Orange, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday of November next, then and there to show cause, if any they have, why the said plaintiff should not have judgment and execution against the real estate of the said Ralph, deceased, for the amount of their debt and costs of suit.

Test,

J. Taylor, Clerk.

Price adv. \$7 00. 82-3m

By authority of the State of North-Carolina.

HILLSBOROUGH
MASONIC LOTTERY.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	5,000 Dollars, is	\$ 5,000
1	2,000	2,000
2	1,000	2,000
2	500	1,000
10	100	1,000
10	50	500
100	10	1,000
2500	5	12,500

2626 Prizes, } More Prizes than Blanks. 25,000
2374 Blanks, }

5000 Tickets at 5 dollars, is 25,000

STATIONARY PRIZES.

The last drawn ticket on the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 6th, 7th, and 9th day's drawing, will be entitled to a prize of 100 dollars.
The first drawn ticket after four thousand have been drawn, will be entitled to a prize of 2,000 dollars.
The last drawn ticket on the fifth day's drawing will be entitled to a prize of 500 dollars.
The last drawn ticket on the last day's drawing will be entitled to a prize of 5,000 dollars.
All the other prizes will be floating in the wheel from the commencement of the drawing, viz.

2 of 1000 Dollars.	10 of 50 Dollars.
1 500	100 10
3 100	2500 5

Prizes payable ninety days after the drawing is completed, subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent.

Prizes not demanded within twelve months after the drawing is completed, will be forfeited to the wheel.

The drawing will commence as soon as a sufficient number of tickets are sold. The drawing will take place once a week, and five hundred tickets will be drawn each day until completed. Notice will be given in the newspapers published in this place and at Raleigh of the commencement of the drawing.

* Tickets can be had of the managers, and at most of the stores in this place, and at the post office. Letters addressed to either of the managers, with the cash enclosed and the postage paid, will be promptly attended to. Tickets will be forwarded to the principal towns in this state, and to the court houses of the adjacent counties, for sale.

James S. Smith,
David Yarbrough,
John Scott,
Thomas Clancy,
Willie Shaw,

MANAGERS.

Hillsborough, May 2.

PROPOSALS

OF BENJ. & THOS. KITE, PHILADELPHIA;
For Publishing by Subscription,

A NEW,
COMPLETE AND UNIVERSAL
NATURAL HISTORY,

Of all the most remarkable
Quadrupeds, Birds, Fishes, Reptiles
and Insects,

IN THE KNOWN WORLD;
Illustrative of their Natures, Manners, Dispositions, Habits, &c.

FROM THE LAST LONDON EDITION OF
J. MACLOD, ESQ.

Much improved and enlarged in the Descriptions, and by the introduction of a great number of Animals which were not in the London edition.

Embellished with Fifty-Seven Copper-plate Engravings,

And representing near Four Hundred Animals.

BY BENJAMIN MAYO.

The work will be contained in one large duodecimo volume, printed on good paper with a fair type and well bound; price to subscribers Two Dollars.

The work is expected to be ready for delivery in the 12th month (December) next.

☞ Subscriptions received at this office.
Ang. 15. 79-

NOTICE.

ON Thursday the 8th day of November next, will be exposed to public sale, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the market house in Hillsborough, Orange County, N. C.

Seven likely Negroes,

to satisfy an execution issued from the circuit court of North Carolina, against Hugh Martin & Son, in favour of Womald, Gott & Womald.

Beverly Daniel, Marshall.

By James Turner,

Deputy Marshall.

Sept. 18, 1821. 84-1ts

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber, either by note or book account, are requested to call and make payment before the 20th of October next; after that day all the accounts will be left in the hands of an officer for collection.

Garred Mills.

Chapel Hill, Sept. 17, 1821. 84-5w

JOHN CAMPBELL,

Of Orange county, N. C. proposes publishing, in one handsome octavo volume, the following valuable works, viz.:

First,

A CHAIN OF TRUTHS;

OR,

A Dissertation on the Harmony of the Gospel.

Delivered as a Compendium of Faith.

By J. Allen, a strict Unitarian.

Second,

The Baptists vindicated from some Groundless Charges.

BY JOHN BRINE.

Third,

Motives to Love and Unity among Calvinists, who differ in some Points.

A dialogue between Christophilus, Philalethes and Philagathus.

BY JOHN BRINE.

Fourth,

THE CHRISTIAN PILGRIM;

OR,

The Travels of the Children of Israel Spiritualized.

Fifth,

THE DOCTRINES

OR,

The Imputation of Sin to Christ, and the imputation of his Righteousness to his People.

Clearly stated, explained, and improved.

BY J. BRINE.

CONDITIONS.

The work will be neatly printed, on fine paper, with a plain handsome type, and contain about four hundred pages.

The price, to subscribers, will be two dollars, handsomely bound; to non-subscribers the price will be two dollars twenty-five cents.

Any person who may be disposed to encourage the work, and who shall procure eight subscribers and become responsible for the payment, shall be entitled to one copy gratis.

☞ Subscriptions received by John Campbell, Orange county, and at this office.

March 6. 56-

FOR SALE.

A second hand Backgammon Board.

Inquire at this Office.

May 16. 66-



Rural Economy.

"And your rich soil,
Exuberant, nature's better blessings pour
O'er every land."

BURLINGTON HAMS.

Burlington (N. J.) is celebrated for the character of its hams. The following directions for curing them are published in the American Farmer, by Mr. William Cox, of Burlington, and are stated to have been sanctioned by the approbation of the best tastes:

To twelve hams of common size take eight pounds of brown sugar, one and a half of well crystallised saltpetre, and five of fine salt.—Rub the hams with this mixture, and let them lie one week in a cask with the skins downward—make a pickle of the strongest coarse salt, of sufficient strength to bear an egg; add about two or three quarts of lye from hickory ashes, refined by boiling and scumming—when cold, cover the hams with it, and keep them down by a weight; let them be three or four weeks, according to their size, then hang them up in the smoke-house; after twenty-four hours, commence smoking them with sound hickory wood, and repeat this every morning until sufficiently smoked.

There is some difference in the subsequent practice of the best managers. Those prepared by the dealer first mentioned, have been wrapped in the finest, driest, and sweetest clover hay, and then tightly sewed up in strong canvass bags—they are then kept hanging up in the smoke-house, or packed for shipping; this mode is not always successful in preserving them from the fly. Burying them in very dry hickory ashes, and packing them in boxes kept in the smoke-house, and occasionally changed, and dried through the summer, has been found, in my practice, the most effectual mode of preserving them. When wanted for use they should be put in water the preceding evening, to dissolve the ashes adhering to them. If dipped in ashes when first taken from the pickle, it forms a coat which is useful in preserving them from the fly.

There is a great variety in the minute details of even good managers—but the use of sugar and saltpetre are the material points, common to them all. In my opinion, a great deal depends on the nature of the flesh of the several breeds of hogs. There is, in our country, a prevailing attachment to large animals; I have, like my neighbours, been deluded by this false taste. After a fair trial of the large breed of hogs, I have abandoned them as coarse in flesh, and deficient in flavour, and at the same time unprofitable in keeping, requiring to be kept long with a larger proportion of food, according to their size.

From the Plough Boy.

Cabbages.—Describing the mode of cultivation is needless. Every farmer who has attended raising cabbages knows that the land must be thoroughly manured.

The heading of cabbage is the object now under consideration.—With a sharp pointed knife, perforate the stalk where the lower leaves join it; this operation leaves a perpendicular slit in the pith of the stalk about an inch long.

My informant says he made the experiment last season on spindling plants with good success; the heading soon appeared and progressed to a degree which was profitable in those plants which before indicated failure.

OBSERVER.

Translated from the French.

TAKING OF STRASBURG, IN 1681.

Monsieur de Louvois, minister of war to Louis XIV., sent an order to M. de Chamilli to repair to his house to take his instructions upon an important mission with which he would charge him; and he gave the instructions as follows: "You will set off this very evening for Basle, in Switzerland; you will be there in three days; the fourth day precisely at 2 o'clock in the afternoon you will take a station upon the bridge of the Rhine, with a sheet of paper, pen, and ink; you will examine and write down with the greatest exactness every thing that shall pass in your view during two hours; at 4 o'clock precisely you will have post horses to your carriage; you will set out and travel rapidly by day and night, and bring me your sheet of observations. At whatever hour you arrive, present yourself at my house." M. de Chamilli, although much astonished at a mission that appeared to him so puerile, obeyed without hesitation. He arrives at Basle, places himself upon the bridge on the day and hour indicated, and writes all that he sees passing. It was a fruit woman passing with her baskets; it was a traveller on horseback, with a blue cloak; it was a rag-

ged peasant; it was porters carrying burthens, &c. At 3 o'clock, a man with a yellow waistcoat and breeches stops in the middle of the bridge, advances to on one side, leans over the parapet, looks down, retires a step, and, with a large cane, strikes three strokes very distinctly upon the bridge. All these actions, and a number of others which appeared equally indifferent, were noted down very exactly. Four o'clock strikes; M. de Chamilli mounts into his carriage, and arrives the day after the next at the house of the minister before midnight, very much confused at having to bring details so little interesting. The doors are immediately opened to him. Mon. de Louvois eagerly seizes the sheet of paper; he reads, and when he comes to "the man with the yellow waistcoat and breeches that strikes three strokes upon the bridge," he leaps with joy. He immediately repairs to the king, causes him to be awakened, talks with him at his bedside for a quarter of an hour, and comes out to despatch in all haste four couriers that had been kept ready for some hours before. Eight days after the city of Strasburgh is entirely surrounded by French troops; is summoned to surrender; capitulates, and opens its gates the 30th of September, 1681.

It is evident that the three strokes struck upon the bridge at an hour agreed upon, was the signal of the success of the intrigue, concerted between Mon. de Louvois and the magistrates of Strasburgh, and that the man charged with this mission was probably as ignorant of the motive as M. de Chamilli was.

Coolness.—At the battle of Minden, a corps of French grenadiers, commanded by M. N. Perer, were exposed to a battery that carried off whole files at once. N. Perer, wishing them not to fall back, rode slowly in front of the line with his snuff box in his hand, and said, "Well, my boys, what's the matter? Eh, cannon! Well! Well, if it kills you, it kills you, that's all, my boys; march on, and never mind it."

From the New York Daily Advertiser.

The death of the queen of Great Britain is an event which cannot fail of producing a considerable impression upon the minds of the people, and upon the public affairs of that nation. The world has rarely produced a female whose history contains more singular and extraordinary circumstances than that of this distinguished personage. Born of one of the most illustrious families in the German empire, nearly allied by blood, and united by marriage, to the heir apparent of the British throne, if splendour, power, and distinction, may be supposed to have any influence over the human mind, we can scarcely imagine a case where that influence would be more deeply felt than in hers. With these feelings, and these prospects, she left the place of her birth, and the society of her friends, to become the wife of the prince of Wales, the heir to the immense power and extensive dominions of the British nation.—How short sighted are human beings. Probably few of her sex, even in the most ordinary and humble circumstances, have experienced less happiness, or more sorrow, than this unfortunate princess. From the first moment of being introduced to the acquaintance of her destined husband, she has not only been the object of his dislike, but of his disgust and abhorrence. His animosity has pursued her in every situation, and under all circumstances—her life has been a life of misery, it not of guilt—and if of guilt, produced probably by the hatred and guilt of her royal partner.

We scarcely recollect a case in history in which a female has been forced to pass through severer trials of character; and yet, who has, to say the least, not been convicted of criminality. In two instances she came off victoriously—in the third, she so far withstood the attack upon her reputation as not to be convicted. And when the nature of the case is taken into consideration, it may be considered little short of marvellous that this can be said. By the mental derangement of the old king, and the death of her daughter, she was deprived of the only friends on whom she could rely for protection against a hatred that seems as unappeasable, as it was extraordinary. The whole power of the monarch was exerted in the late attempt to degrade her—and all the influence which the government may be supposed to possess, was thrown gratuitously into the scale. The principal witnesses to establish the charges against her were brought from a foreign country, were ignorant of the English language, and were taken from a class of the community upon which very little dependence could be placed for integrity—she was under the necessity of going to trial under serious disadvantages, especially at the commencement of it;—yet she took the character of several of the most important of the witnesses to such a degree, as to render them unworthy of credit, and disproved so many of the most material circumstances which had been sworn to against her, that we do not believe any upright and intelligent jury would have found a verdict of guilty. The firmness that she manifested on that occasion, we are

confident is unexampled in female history.

It would seem by the accounts of her conduct during her last sickness, that she manifested the same unshaken spirit through that trying period. She seemed to be fully possessed of her reason, was aware of her danger, and appeared to meet death without dismay. Having been educated a protestant, and taught from her birth the principles of christianity, it is not to be supposed that she could approach the solemn moment of dissolution with a load of aggravated guilt upon her heart and conscience, without manifesting some symptoms of fearful apprehension. She is stated not to have been unmindful of the importance of religious support and consolation—and yet she died in a composed frame of mind, and with the accents of forgiveness on her lips just before the scenes of time were closed, and those of eternity opened on her view.

These are circumstances in the case of this extraordinary but unfortunate woman, which will not be suffered to pass without observation. In what state they will leave the public opinion, we shall not undertake to conjecture.

From the Albany Register.

DEBTS AND CASH PAYMENTS.

There is one prevailing custom among men which is little noticed, though worthy of the most serious consideration. It is the occasion of great and ruinous misfortunes to families, and serious evil in civil society: I have reference to the custom of *trust* in the trade, and common affairs of life. Trust is another term for debt, or getting into debt; thus, the creditor *trusts* his debtors, hoping the latter will pay the debt to the former. But swindlers love to get into debt, provided they can in any way elude payment, by moving off, by insolvent laws, or any other contrivance. Many get into debt, in hopes the mild dispositions of creditors will prevent them from enforcing payment, and in a few years the debt is outlawed.

For an honest person to get into debt, is to get into a kind of bondage; and he pays fealty to his master, when he pays interest on his obligations. To remain in debt, is to keep a creditor out of his property, which is unjust, and often ruinous, in those who can pay, but who will not discharge their debts.

Those who trust know not on what ground they stand; whether they are becoming opulent or indigent, because they cannot collect the moneys due them. This is frequently the dreadful condition of thousands, whose days of doubts and fears render them wretched. Every body trusts, every body is cheated, or disappointed of the payment. Thus the sufferings and trials of mankind are extensive. They are remarkably injurious to the kinder and more unsuspecting portion of the community, while rogues, swindlers, and speculators profit by the system.

If every body were in the habit of giving cash or goods for what they purchase, it would make it very easy to continue cash payments; which would introduce innumerable benefits, and terminate many evils. It would introduce a greater attention to honesty in all our dealings: it would suppress much of the spirit of undue speculation; prevent much swindling; end most prosecutions for debt; render prisons for debtors unnecessary; save the fortunes of multitudes now spent in law litigation; promote the peace of society; reduce the number of lawyers, and the practice of hiring money at interest, or usury; enable every one to ascertain what he is really worth, and put an end to the system of banking. If money was not let out on interest, rents would fall, every thing could be bought for cash, by the poor, at a more reasonable rate; and thus the industrious, in every class, with frugal management, gradually become comfortable in their circumstances.

I am fully convinced, that mankind could not confer a greater benefit on society, than by adopting a system of *no-trust* in trade. Every individual should commence this system, and every state should introduce it by proper enactments. It would greatly reduce the number of paupers, and prevent innumerable crimes that now send so many to our state prisons.

The ill effects of the credit system have been remarkably exemplified since the peace of 1815. Most of those who got into debt, are bankrupts now, or have been so.—Had there been no credit, the change of things, at the coming of the peace, would have rendered very few insolvent, so that peace would have returned to Europe and America with blessings and a lovely aspect. By the credit system, men must always expect to suffer revolutions in property. Every change in commerce, trade and manufactures, leads to this; but by cash payments, changes like these, will little affect the estates of our fellow-citizens.

Just published, and for sale at this Office,

by the gross, dozen, or single,
The Shorter Catechism,
RATIFIED AND ADOPTED
By the Synod of New-York and Philadelphia.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, October 10.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

We would beg leave to inform those of our subscribers who are in arrears for the Hillsborough Recorder, that *we must have money.* In commencing this establishment and continuing it for near two years, we have necessarily incurred considerable expense, for the reimbursement of which we must look to our subscribers. A little reflection will show them the necessity of a compliance, *a punctual compliance*, with our terms. The payment of one dollar and a half every six months from our subscribers, would scarcely be felt by them, whilst it would enable us to deal justly with all men, and proceed with additional alacrity in the prosecution of our duties. But instead of this punctual payment, we have on our list many subscribers who have been in arrears for six and twelve months, nay, many who have not yet paid us any thing. Could we induce them to reflect a little, we should not in vain appeal to their justice, to their liberality; and to this important particular we must beg their attention. It is a matter so self-evident, that it is needless to repeat to them that *we must have money*—"*PEACEABLY IF WE CAN—BUT FORCIBLY IF WE MUST!*"

CONVENTION.

Review of the address of the editor of the Cape Fear Recorder, continued.

After having endeavoured to show that an inordinate love of power has in all ages of the world been a prevailing passion, and that from this love of power proceeds that spirit of opposition to a convention which so strongly marks the character of our eastern brethren, at least of their representatives; we commenced some remarks on an address of the editor of the Cape Fear Recorder "*to the people of the east*," but more particularly to their representatives in the general assembly," for the purpose of pointing out some of the absurd reasonings advanced in opposition to this important measure. We shall now endeavour to pursue this subject, not however with the hope of converting him from "the error of his ways," for, we are assured, they now have the power, and "will not give it up;" but to show the subtleties to which even *republicans* will resort, to preserve an undue superiority of power.

The editor of the Cape Fear Recorder exultingly asks, "what great evils have the advocates of a convention pointed out? Have not the people of this state, under the present constitution, enjoyed as much liberty, and experienced as much prosperity, as any state in the Union? Has any laws been passed by the majority in the legislature that were partial in their nature? And, finally, is there any cause of complaint, as to the exercise of the powers delegated or pointed out by the constitution? If not, why the great desire of the people of the 'west' for a convention? Have they not some scheme in contemplation? If not, why this ardour?" If all these questions were answered as the editor of the Cape Fear Recorder would answer them, would it justify the abuse of which we complain? Our governments were founded on republican principles; and to establish these principles our fathers submitted to all the toils and perils and hardships of our revolutionary war. Shall we then suffer our republicanism to degenerate into an aristocracy? If the few govern the many, shall we be reconciled to the subverted system because we have been governed mildly?

But the editor of the Cape Fear Recorder himself does not believe that "the people of this state enjoy as much liberty as any state in the Union." For instance, it is evident that a majority of the people of this state wish for a convention to amend their constitution. Such an expression of the public will in other states was not disregarded by their legislatures. The will of the people was the law of the land. But do we enjoy this liberty? Has the will of the people of this state, so audibly expressed, been complied with? Notwithstanding in our Bill of Rights it is expressly stated, "that all political power is vested in and derived from the people only; that the people of this state ought to have the sole and exclusive right of regulating the internal government and police thereof; and that a frequent recurrence to fundamental principles is absolutely necessary to preserve the blessings of liberty;" notwithstanding

these express provisions, and the known wish of a respectable portion of the state, when our legislature is requested to submit the question to the people, "Shall there be a convention?" it is unhesitatingly refused; and why? because the majority of the legislature are the representatives of the minority of the people, and the love of power smother the cries of justice.

"Has any laws been passed by the majority in the legislature that were partial in their nature?" We do not wish to stir up a sordid jealousy between the eastern and western people; we wish to place the question on the broader principle of political justice; we will therefore touch lightly on this part of the subject. But in many of the acts of the legislature has not more regard been had to the preservation of eastern preponderancy, than to the prosperity of the state? The county of Rowan is a large and populous county; it contains more white inhabitants than the counties of Columbus, Carteret, Greene, Tyrrel, and Washington. The people of Rowan have several times petitioned the legislature for a division of the county, and have represented the necessity and the conveniences which would result to them from it. But a division of this county would lessen the power of the east; therefore, it cannot be granted.

"Is there any cause of complaint as to the exercise of the powers delegated or pointed out by the constitution?"

We would point to the clause in the Bill of Rights above quoted, and ask, has this been complied with? If not, why not a still greater "desire in the people of the 'west' for a convention?"

If the brightest provisions in our constitution have been disregarded, why not still more "ardour"? Shall republicans, slumber, while aristocracy rears its head, and tramples under its feet the most valuable rights of freemen?

In order to cast suspicions on the motives of the advocates for a convention, the Wilmington editor introduces the following quaint observations:

"Look into the history of every country, and you will find that *improvement and reform*, the magic words of the designing, ambitious, and selfish. No matter how free the people are, how prosperous, and how mild and equal the government, these men, either pretend that they can make the condition of the people better, or to persuade one part that they enjoy not as much of the benefits and privileges of society, as the other; and that their patriotic views are to render all equal. They commence, and too late the people find, that *self* is at the bottom of the whole."

What would he wish to prove by this?

Would he uphold the sentiments so elegantly expressed by the emperor of Austria in a late memorable speech: "stick to what is *ancient*; for what is *ancient* is good?" Would he stigmatise all attempts at improvement and reform, as the efforts of the "designing, ambitious, and selfish?" surely he forgets himself, or he would not thus heap odium on the fathers of the American revolution. But let him again glance over the history of mankind, and tell us if the cry of rebellion and treason and innovation has not resounded from the beginning to the present day, in support of tyranny and the unrestricted power of "legitimate" monarchs; and does not the pages of the same history show, that by the "magic words" of *improvement and reform*, accompanied by the heroism and self-devotion of numberless victims, have governments emerged from the dark shades of barbarous despotism; that by *improvement and reform* the "suspicious fabric" of the enlightened British government has been raised to its present boasted height; and by a still farther progress in the career of *improvement and reform* has the science of government arrived to a perfection which shines pre-eminently bright in the constitutions of the United States, and of the several states of this Union.

And having accompanied the march of "improvement and reform" until it has arrived to such perfection, shall we now fear a relapse into the darkness of former ages? Shall we fear that after experiencing the blessings of a republican government for forty-five years, men could now be elected to a convention, the majority of whom would either infringe or abridge the rights of freemen? Which of the several states who have amended their constitutions have lost any of their rights or liberties? Have they not rather all of them improved their privileges and better regulated their governments by these amendments? And is there less virtue, less patriotism, in North Carolina? It is not then from any apprehension that the intrigues of ambitious demagogues would abridge the liberties of the people, that the majority of our legislature oppose a convention; but from a knowledge that the

adoption of an equality in our representation would deprive them of that uncontrolled exercise of power which they have so long and so unjustly exercised.
(To be continued.)

Joseph Yellowly.—A few weeks ago we published an advertisement of two justices of the peace of the county of Camden in this state, in which Joseph Yellowly was implicated as the murderer of a passenger on board of a boat which he had in charge, on his passage from Norfolk to Plymouth, in August last. We are now gratified in being able to state, on the authority of the following article from the Halifax Compiler, that he is innocent of the heinous crime alleged against him, and that he is still deserving of the good character which the editor of the Norfolk Herald, in announcing the horrid and suspicious circumstances, stated he had before maintained.

The following extract of a letter to a gentleman in Halifax, from one of the judges of our superior courts, now on his circuit, before whom capt. Yellowly presented himself and his witnesses, will undoubtedly clear him (Yellowly) in the minds of all who had suffered themselves to believe him guilty of the foul crime of murder.

"Capt. Yellowly came to me with his witnesses—and I can say that no man has been more grossly libelled or falsely accused. It was not the passenger, but a sailor that died. He was not worth a cent. They threw him overboard, because the hands were all sick. The passenger was Mr. McDonald, of Plymouth, and he has given his affidavit in favor of captain Yellowly. His throat was cut by the turtles, it is presumed."

HEALTH OF WILMINGTON.

Town Hall, Sept. 29, 1821.
During the week, ending this day, eight persons have died, of the prevailing fever, seven whites, and one black.

By order,
THOMAS CALLENDER, Town Clerk.

The following deaths are announced in the Cape Fear Recorder of the 29th ult.

On the 23d ult. Mrs. Mary Ann Wingate, wife of the late William Wingate, of this town.

On the 24th ult. Master Edwin Robinson.

On the 25th ult. Mrs. Rebecca Murphy, wife of Patrick Murphy.

On the same day Mrs. Ann Cole.

On the 26th ult. Master John Murphy, son of Patrick Murphy.

On the 28th ult. Mrs. Harriess, wife of the late Peter Harriess, sen.

Master Henry Howell, of Hallowell, (Maine)—All of the prevailing fever.

Statute of Washington.—We learn that this elegant piece of statuary, from the chisel of the celebrated Canova, to be placed in our state-house, will shortly be brought on board a merchant vessel from the frigate which conveyed it from Italy, to Wilmington, commodore Bainbridge having been requested by his excellency governor Franklin to make arrangements for this purpose. From thence the packages will be conveyed in the steam boat to Fayetteville, and in a carriage or carriages provided for the purpose to this place. *Register.*

General Don Francisco Dionisio Vives, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary from Spain to the United States, left yesterday, at the Department of State, in the absence of the President and Secretary of State, his letters of recall, or the permission of his sovereign to return home.

Don Hilario de Rivay y Salmon, secretary to the legation, remains, as charge d'affaires.

We understand that general Vives leaves Washington this morning, and is to embark for Spain in a few days, from New York. *Nat. Intel.*

Treaty of Chicago.—Gov. Cass and Mr. Sisby, the commissioners appointed to treat with the Indians, have made a favourable treaty, the latter having ceded all that country extending from the southern boundary to Grand river, containing upwards of five millions of acres. *Gaz.*

Valuable improvement in Machinery.—We have had the pleasure of seeing a model of a cotton press invented by Mr. John Cook, of this town, which packs cotton in a horizontal position, and may be worked with or without horse power, with as much facility and effect as the screw. The advantages to be derived from this improvement are:

1st. It will be as durable as the iron screw and costs much less than the wood screw.

2d. It may be placed under the gin-house, so as to receive the cotton through the floor.

3d. It is so contrived, that the loose cotton may be put in for the second bale while the bagging is sewing on the one already pressed.

It is presumed, by means of these advantages, that a fourth, if not a third

more could be packed in the same length of time, than by any other means hitherto devised—suffice it to say, the practicability of it has already been demonstrated by Mr. Cook.

Fayetteville Observer.

Joseph Bonaparte is now at his residence in the neighborhood of Bordentown, N. J.—We learn that he has been seriously indisposed ever since the receipt of the death of his brother.

Baltimore Chronicle.

Albany, September 21.

The Convention was yesterday occupied the whole day, on the report of the select committee on the right of suffrage. Mr. Jay's motion to strike out of the first line of the report the word "white," so as to admit all legally qualified citizens, without regard to colour, to participate in our elections, elicited a very animated and protracted debate. The convention divided on this motion; and on taking the ayes and noes, it was carried in the affirmative, 65 to 59. Two members only were absent.

From the Albany Statesman.

PERSONS OF COLOUR.

As the convention is now engaged in making some disposition of this class of our population, it may not be improper to publish the following abstract, showing the whole number of blacks in the state, according to the last census, and also the increase for the last thirty years. It will be seen by this statement, that the increase for the last ten years has been much less than for any former period:

	Free blacks.	Slaves.	Total.
1790	4,654	21,324	25,978
1800	10,374	20,613	30,987
1810	25,333	15,017	38,350
1820	29,278	10,089	39,367

STEAM NAVIGATION.

We learn with pleasure, that the proprietor of the Steam-ship Robert Fulton, is preparing an armament to consist of four 9 and two 6 pounders, with 24 muskets, for the protection of property belonging to her passengers, and against the possibility of robbery from the piratical villains that are infesting the neighbourhood of Cuba. This armament, together with the great advantage which this vessel possesses of throwing boiling water, must afford a protection adequate to an attack from any of the pirates lurking in those seas. Her engine is one of the most powerful, and is capable of throwing double the quantity of water (boiling hot) which an ordinary fire engine now in use in the city can. It is asserted, that she can discharge from her boiler ten hogheads, of 150 gallons each, in a minute, and throw it nearly to the distance of point blank musket range. Who knows but this method may yet be resorted to as a national defence, and as a new weapon to carry the war into an enemy's camp. *N. Y. Gaz.*

Destructive Hurricane.—The New Hampshire Patriot of the 17th instant, contains a detailed account of the ravages of a destructive and violent tornado which visited the towns of Corydon, Wendell, New London, Sutton and Warner, in New Hampshire. It commenced about six o'clock, on Sunday evening, 9th inst. and from its destructive ravages, must have been the most violent hurricane that has ever been experienced in New England. Scarce one object could be found in its path that had withstood the violence of the wind; persons, houses, trees, logs and rocks were forced from their resting places into the air and made the mere playthings of the raging element.

A letter from the Post Master at New London, N.H. mentions that the whirlwind came across the N. W. end of Sunopee Lake and passed over the S. W. end of Kearsarge mountain, making a path of 30 rods wide across New London, and taking in buildings the distance of a quarter of a mile, each side of its path. There are demolished by the whirlwind, one saw mill, nine barns, three dwellings, four sheds, and several dwelling houses, and other buildings partly blown down, with injury to walls, fences, fields, cattle and property of every kind. No lives lost in New London. Four persons were killed in Warner, and a number very severely wounded.

At Kearsarge Gore, the dwelling house of Mr. Daniel Savary, was demolished, and Mr. Savary, aged 73, was carried six rods, and his brains dashed out against a stone. The house of Mr. Robert Savary, was also destroyed and his family severely injured by wounds. All the buildings of Mr. Peter Flander were crushed, and Miss Ann Richardson and an infant child, killed. In Salisbury, the buildings of Dea. Jos. True, were swept away; an infant carried 100 feet and found alive, under the bottom of a sleigh.

The tornado, it is stated, appeared like an inverted cone, alternately rising and falling—varying in width from half a mile to six rods. Its track particularly on the Kearsarge mountain, is denoted by the most visible marks of destruction—it appears as if a rushing torrent had poured down for many days, the earth being torn up, the grass withered, and

nothing fresh and living to be seen in its path."—*Mer. Adv.*

Kingston, (U. C.) September 11.

BURNING WELL.

We have not heard all the particulars relative to the singular circumstance, which took place a few days ago in Sophiaburgh, of the burning of a well, but are informed that such an event actually occurred.

It appears, that while blasting the rock, about ten feet below the surface of the earth, the gaseous air took fire, and continued burning nearly half the day. The fire was extinguished by throwing a flat stone to the bottom of the well, but from curiosity again lighted, after a considerable quantity of water had come in, and when a man was below, who narrowly escaped with his life. A person at the top of the well, had his hair much scorched by the flame.

Pins.—A manufactory of this article has just been established in the almshouse and penitentiary of New York; and it is intimated as probable that, "in a year or two the New York Pin Manufactory may supply half the market of the United States, of as good a quality and as low in price as the imported."

Hudson, N. Y. Sept. 18.

On Monday the 3d inst. a man by the name of Martin Poland, of the town of Middleburgh, Schoharie county, strangled to death in attempting to swallow a fish, (called sunfish,) of the dimensions of two inches in width in its widest part, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 inches in length. He strangled and expired immediately, notwithstanding all possible exertions were made to relieve him.—He has left a wife and family to the mercy of friends.

Bankrupt System.—We are well pleased to see that the expediency of establishing a System of Bankruptcy, to operate equally throughout the Union, has become a subject of discussion in the Western newspapers. In the state of Ohio, in particular, a free and able discussion is going on between an anonymous writer in favor of the measure, and Thomas R. Ross, Esq. a representative in congress from the state of Ohio, in opposition to it. From such a free interchange of opinions, the great advantage is gained of affording to the body of the people a view of the real merits of the question, and of awakening in their minds an interest in regard to it. It is the apathy of the people of the interior have shewn in regard to this important subject, which has hitherto prevented that decision on it, which, we trust, will now be had. From our own observation, we are inclined to think the rights of creditors are not sufficiently protected, even here, under the immediate and exclusive legislation of congress. Insolvencies, which "leave not a wreck behind," are more frequent certainly than they could be under a bankrupt law, which would take away the temptations to collusive conveyances; whilst the honorable and unfortunate man, becoming insolvent under such a system, would be placed in a condition yet to employ his industry and his talents for the benefit of his family and of society in general. *[Nat. Intel.]*

DUELLING.

The manner of duelling in Japan is singular, but quite as rational as an appeal to the sword or pistol. When two men of honor quarrel in that country, the party who conceives himself injured rips up his own entrails with a large knife, and presenting the instrument to his adversary, invites him to follow his example. No Japanese gentleman can decline such an invitation; for if he does not instantly plunge the knife into his own bowels, he is dishonored for life.

Col. Chapin, of Springfield, Massachusetts, famous for his success in fattening oxen, now has three, of which the following are the weights:—

Largest ox,	3028 lbs.
Mate,	2700
Four year old steer,	2165

Judge Bailey decided, in a case of duelling, that a surgeon going to the field, knowing the purpose for which he was called, was guilty in the eye of the law, and subject to prosecution as an abettor.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

Boston, Sept. 22.

By the Herald, from Liverpool, we have received our regular London files and lists, to the 18th August.

War had not been declared between Russia and Turkey; and the latest and most authentic advices make it highly probable that no war will ensue. It is true, the interrupted good understanding between these two powers had not been restored.—But in the negotiation the emperor Alexander had delivered an *Ultimatum* so moderate and pacific, that the Turkish Sultan must be a madman to reject it.

The merchants in Odessa, the principal Russian port in the Black Sea, say positively that there will be no war between Russia and Turkey.

The columns of the British papers are almost exclusively devoted to three national objects—namely:—The voyage of the king to Ireland, and his reception there:—The funeral obsequies of the British queen:—and, the examination of witnesses before a jury of inquest on the bodies of two persons killed by the King's Guards during the Queen's funeral procession.

No other part of Europe affords any subject of interest here.

FROM MONTE VIDEO AND BUENOS AYRES.

Extract of a letter to the editors of the Norfolk Herald, dated

"Monte Video, June 9, 1821.

"Buenos Ayres has been in an unsettled state, owing to an expected invasion by Carera with some Indians, and Ramirez with troops which had separated themselves from Arigas' command. The government then gave the English their choice, either to take up arms, pay \$60,000, or leave the city, which last they were on the point of doing, but came to some adjustment of the matter. Since then Ramirez and the governor of Santa Fe, Lopez, came to an engagement, in which the former was driven back with about 300 men left. The Buenos Ayreans had sent out some forces to meet him before, and it is said, had some skirmishing, but there is no doubt of his being defeated by the governor.

"Ramirez has been considered favorable to the designs of the Portuguese; and just at the time he was expected to have had Buenos Ayres at his mercy, two frigates reached here from Rio Janeiro with the ostensible object of taking troops from this place to Rio, where there had been some bloodshed about constitutional matters.—The king had sailed for Europe, and accounts have reached us that a revolution has been effected at Rio Grande.

"The present governor of Buenos Ayres, Rodriguez, is very energetic, and severe in punishing malefactors. He has caused many to be shot. Pueyrredon is said to have gone there from this. The present government is stated to be on a more stable footing than any that has lately existed.

LATEST FROM MEXICO.

Baltimore, September 24.

The Spanish schooner Orestes, Echavarria, 11 days from Havana, arrived this morning, states, that a Spanish corvette, from La Vera Cruz, arrived the day before, brings accounts, that an armistice had been agreed upon by the Patriots and Royalists for three months, to extend all over Mexico. *The Patriots had free access to the towns.*

Patriot.

MARRIED.

In this town, on Sunday evening last, by A. B. Bruce, Esq. Mr. George Laws, to Miss Polly Pritchett, all of this place.

STATE OF THE THERMOMETER.

	9 o'clk.	12 o'clk.	5 o'clk.
October 3	70	79	82
4	65	71	74
5	61	72	74
6	65	78	80
7	71	73	70
8	70	74	76
9	57	66	65

STRAYED.

FROM the subscriber on Wednesday the 3d instant, a small *SORREL MARE*, four years old last spring, a small blaze in her forehead extending down to her nose, shod before, two hind feet believed to be white, shoulder-burt with the saddle, tail trimmed with a knife. A reasonable compensation will be given to any person who will return said mare to the subscriber, or give information so that he can get her.

Joseph Faucett,

Five miles N. W. of Hillsborough.

October 10, 1821. 87—3w

NOTICE.

WILL be offered for sale, on Thursday the 25th inst., the plantation on which I now live, containing

One Hundred and Fifty-six Acres,

lying on the waters of Little river, ten miles from Hillsborough, on the road leading to Goshen. Also a good Wagon and two Horses, one yoke of Steers and Cart, with my crop of Corn and Tobacco, and Stock of all kinds, Household Furniture, and a variety of other articles.

John Douglas.

Orange County, Oct. 9. 87—3w

NOTICE.

THE purchasers at the sale of the personal estate of William Lockhart, esq. deceased, are informed that their notes have now become due, and they are requested to make payment without delay to William H. Phillips; and those indebted to said estate either by note or book account, are also requested to settle the same without delay with the said William H. Phillips, who is duly authorized by us to receive payments and grant discharges.

James Phillips,
John Young,

Administrators.

Oct. 9. 87—3w

A Camp-Meeting will

commence on the Thursday before the second Lord's day in this month, at the Hawfield meeting-house, in this county, on the main stage road from Salem. The friends of Zion are requested to attend. A number of ministers are expected.

October 3, 1821.

NOTICE.

FORWARD all persons trading for a note of hand given by me to Sterling Harris, Esq. bearing date the 28th of July last, for sixty dollars; Stephen and Samuel Clement as securities, rest by Moses Leathers, jun. as the said note was obtained from me without any consideration; therefore, I am determined not to pay the amount of said note.

John T. Clement.

October 4, 1821.

NOTICE.

ON Thursday the 1st day of November next there will be sold to the highest bidder, on a credit of twelve months, (the purchaser giving bond with approved security) at the late residence of James Murray, senr. deceased,

SIX LIKELY NEGROES;
All his crop of Corn, Fodder, and Tobacco; and Stock of all kinds;
Household and Kitchen Furniture, and Farming Utensils;
with many other articles too tedious to mention. The sale to continue from day to day until all is sold.

All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make payment immediately, or they may expect to find their accounts in the hands of an officer for collection; and those having claims against the same to present them well authenticated for settlement, within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

Wm. Murray and
John Muarray,

Executors.

October 3, 1821.

LIST OF LETTERS,

Remaining the Post Office, Hillsborough, October 1, 1821.

A	Wm. Kasey,
Lemuel A. Alston,	John L. Kirk,
David Allison,	M
James Andrews, 2	William Y. Muse, 4
William Anderson,	Willie P. Mangum, 2
B	William T. Macklin,
Mathew Bridges,	Anderson Mebane,
George E. Badger,	William B. Merritt,
Mary Bigelow,	William Marigum,
Daniel Bird,	Judge Murphey,
David K. Boughton,	Thos. J. Meritt,
Richard Breyer, 2	William Macklin,
James Box,	Frederick Moise,
William Baldwin,	John Monhollan,
Sarah Jane Bell,	Hugh Monhollan,
Miss Ann Burroughs,	N
William Beaver,	Thomas Nelson,
Hartwell G. Bialock,	James Nichols,
C	O
Turner Carter,	Nancy O'Ferral,
George Clancey,	Henry O'Dani,
William Cain, jr.	P
Nancy Carroll,	Richard Parks, 2
William Cordle,	John Piper, 2
James Cain,	David Parker,
Ephraim Cook,	N. W. Parker,
Mary Clark,	Thomas Pickett,
Robins Gate,	R
Miss Mary A. Crabtree,	Andrew Ross,
Richard Groom,	William Kingstaff,
Samuel Childs,	Joel Reynolds,
D	John Roberts, 2
Thomas Day,	Thomas Ruffin,
John M. Dick,	S
Prince Dobbins,	John Scott,
Green O'Dani,	Samuel Strudwick,
Susanah Durham,	Jacob Stout,
Calton Decosta,	John Strain,
Edward Davis,	James Stafford,
Peter Doup, 2	Thomas Scarlett,
Mr. Dickerson,	Conrod Staley,
F	I
Rollin French,	Elijah Teasley, 3
G	Susanah Turner,
Daniel Green,	George Thomas,
Benjamin Gant,	Cyrus Tillghast,
H	W
David Hardie,	William Watson,
Archibald Haralson,	Pollard Webb,
Dolly Hazle,	Anthony Ward,
James Hart,	Hannah Wells,
L. V. Hargis,	Robert Wyme,
Nathaniel Harris,	James Wilson,
Mr. Hall,	J. Webb,
Mathias Hatastead,	James Weaver,
Mark Harris,	Benjamin Wells,
J	Thomas White,
Thompson Johnston,	Aron Walker,
A. G. Webster,	

R. L. Cook, P. M.

October 3.

FOR SALE.

My house and lot, on Queen street. For terms apply to Wm. Kirkland, Esq. or Dr. Webb.

William Rider.

October 3, 1821.

ATTENTION!

Hillsborough Company of Artillery,
You are hereby commanded to appear on the parade ground in the town of Hillsborough, on the 11th instant, precisely at 10 o'clock, armed and equipped as the militia law directs, in readiness to march to the field, to attend a regimental muster.

Wm. H. Adams, Capt.

Hillsborough, October 2, 1821. 86—2w

LATELY PUBLISHED.
AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,
The Young Communicant's
Catechism,

By the Rev. John Willison.

Questions and Counsel for
Young Converts,

By the Rev. Asahel Green, D. D.

October 3.

86—1p

From the Liverpool Mercury, August 17.
**THE REMOVAL OF THE BODY OF
HER LATE MAJESTY.**

A court of the common council of London, held on Monday, for the purpose of "testifying, in a suitable manner, the deep and mournful feelings of this court, upon the sudden and lamented death of her majesty, Queen Caroline." The lord mayor attended in state. Mr. sheriff Waitman, after a long and eloquent speech, moved three resolutions, which, after recapitulating the sufferings of that high spirited and cruelly persecuted lady, declared, "that this court is anxious to do honor to the remains of her late majesty, Queen Caroline; and, in the event of the royal corpse passing through this city, they feel it their duty to attend the funeral procession at Temple Bar, and through the city." The resolutions were passed unanimously; and it was further resolved that the sheriffs do wait on lord Liverpool, in order to know the hour at which the corporation should attend at Temple Bar. The sheriffs proceeded accordingly, but found much difficulty in obtaining any direct answer. At length a letter from Mr. Hobhouse stated that he was directed by the earl of Liverpool to say, that it was not intended that the royal corpse should pass through London.

On Monday, the hope of seeing the Queen lie in state, at racted persons to Hammersmith from London, and even from distant parts of the country; but the continued refusal to admit the crowds by which Brandenburg-house was surrounded, produced a general feeling of disappointment. At about 7 o'clock in the evening the outer gate, unable to resist the pressure of the throng, gave way, and a large body of persons passed up the avenue. The intruders were all of them well dressed people, and two-thirds of them females, proceeding with the most cautious silence and good order, half ashamed at their own temerity. By eight, the multitude within the avenue had increased, and it was agreed to admit the public, a few persons at a time, to view the room in which the remains of her majesty were laid. It was a spacious apartment upon the ground floor. The ample folds of black drapery were relieved (as if in mockery of decoration) by gorgeous escutcheons bearing the royal arms of England.—U. on a low bier, simply covered with black cloth, and placed under a canopy in the centre of the room, stood

THE QUEEN'S COFFIN.

Many of the neighbouring gentry had been admitted at an earlier hour; and never before was witnessed such a deep manifestation of deep affliction. The ladies for the most part, wept audibly; and many of them threw themselves on their knees before the coffin, and clasped their hands convulsively. The hon. Mrs. Damer approached the royal coffin, and kissed it fervently. She was accompanied by lady Hamilton, and was so absorbed in grief, that her ladyship had some difficulty in withdrawing her from the melancholy scene.

At a late hour Dr. Lushington sent a strong protest to the secretary of state against the removal of the body on the Tuesday. It was understood that alderman Wood had been officially refused permission to attend her majesty's remains out of this country as chief mourner.

During the morning of Monday, a numerous meeting of the committee which conducted the procession to St. Paul's, met at Freemason's tavern. They sent a deputation to lord Liverpool to obtain information of the intended route; but could obtain none. The assemblage about the tavern was immense, and expressed much indignation at this want of communication.

At four o'clock on Tuesday the town and neighborhood were all in motion. Numerous horse and foot passengers crowded the road from London, among whom were several mourning coaches and six, and the escort of Oxford Blues. The children of the parish school of the Latimer charity sowed the road with flowers from the Lodge to the farthest boundaries of the parish. Sir George Naylor, as Clarenceux king at arms, attended by the Herald, arrived by six o'clock.—Soon after Dr. Lushington entered, Mr. Wilde, Mr. Brougham, alderman Wood, Mr. J. C. Hobhouse, Sir Robert Wilson, with other gentlemen, were also in attendance.—At the same time a squadron of the Oxford Blues arrived, under the command of captain Bouvier. The crowd expressed considerable displeasure at the arrival of the soldiers.—Notwithstanding a continual fall of rain, the population of London were seen crowding in masses along the road and neighboring lanes. The houses had all their windows closed.—Mr. C. Bennett's house was entirely covered with black cloth.

At half past seven, orders were issued by Mr. Bailey, (the undertaker,) for every person to be in readiness to depart with the procession, and he went into the state room, and gave directions. Dr. Lushington then said, "Sir George Naylor and Mr. Bailey, you know what has already taken place upon the subject of her late majesty's interment. You know what has been the expressed wishes of her majesty's executors upon

the necessity of delay for the purpose of making preparations for so long a journey, and also upon the disgraceful conduct that has been persisted in by his majesty's government, (in such direct opposition to the known will of her late majesty) in forcing into the funeral procession a great body of soldiers. I enter my solemn protest against the removal of her majesty's body, in right of the legal power which is vested in me by her late majesty, as executor. Proper arrangements for the funeral, and the long journey and voyage by sea, have not been made; there has not been time for it; and I command that the body be not removed till the arrangements suitable to the rank and dignity of the deceased are made." Mr. Bailey replied that he had orders from government to remove the body, which was then in custody of the lord chamberlain.—Dr. Lushington rejoined, "Touch the body at your peril. Your have no power to act contrary to the will of her majesty's executors, and they do their duty by protesting against such an usurpation." Dr. Lushington, in reply to an enquiry of Mr. Bailey, whether he intended to use violence, said, he would neither assist or recommend violence, and that he would join the procession, not as an executor, but merely as a private individual, to show his respect for her majesty.

At half past seven the hearse drew up to the door, and the bearers being in readiness, the cushion and crown were taken from the head of the coffin, and placed on the seat of the coach immediately preceding the hearse. The pall was also placed in the coach.—Twelve bearers then took up the coffin to bear it to the hearse. Many of the domestics assembled in the passage to take a last view of the remains of their tamented mistress; and these, with several private persons lined the room. When the bearers advanced, the women sobbed aloud; and one threw herself upon the floor in a burst of grief.—Those of the other sex shed tears as the body passed. When it was deposited in the hearse, Sir G. Naylor entered the carriage in which the crown, &c. were placed, and the carriages for the mourners came to the door in succession.

While Mr. Wilde's coach was at the door, that gentleman sent for Mr. Bailey, and, in a state apartment, presented him with a written protest against the removal of her majesty's body, declaring at the same time, the conduct pursued by his majesty's ministers to be the most disgraceful as well as illegal. He declared that the body was taken by force against the will of the executors, and demanded to know by what route the procession would move. Mr. Bailey read from a paper, the intended route, viz. "Brandenburg house, through Hammersmith, to turn round by Kensington gravel pits, near the church into the Uxbridge road, to Bayswater; from thence to Tyburn turnpike, down the Edgeware road, along the new road to Islington, down the City road, along Old street, Milend, to Romford, &c." A squadron of Oxford blues from Brandenburg house to attend the procession; a squadron of the 4th light dragoons from Romford to Chelmsford, another squadron of the same regiment from Chelmsford to Colchester, another escort from Colchester to Harwich, where a guard of honor is in waiting." Mr. Wilde declared that he would not go with the procession in the route mentioned by Mr. Bailey, nor should the body be taken except by force; and when the body stopped at the first stage, he should probably be there to exercise his legal right as executor, which was superior to any usurped power then exercised by the officers employed by his majesty's ministers, to have the body removed according to his own will, and that of her late majesty, without squadrons or soldiers. Mr. Bailey said that his orders were imperative, and nothing should prevent him from doing his duty. He would take upon himself the peril of removing the body.

The procession was of considerable length. In mourning coaches, behind the hearse, were lord Hood, lady Ann Hamilton, Dr. Lushington, Mr. Wilde, Mr. alderman Wood, count Vassali, with many others, with their ladies, together with their household domestics; gentlemen's carriages followed.

The windows at Hammersmith, as the procession passed, were filled chiefly with females, all in the deepest mourning; and the roof and chimneys also bore spectators. Seats, standing places and carriages lined the sides of the road, crowded with people. Though the rain fell heavily, hundreds of women stood patiently beneath the pelting shower, and all regarded the procession with mournful earnestness. The great majority of the female spectators were in tears, and many wept aloud as they took the last view of the hearse.

An immense crowd of horsemen and pedestrians had collected at Hyde-park corner, and inside the Park gate, habited in cloaks and other badges of grief, in order to join the procession. On toll being demanded from them, the populace tore the gate from its hinges, and would not suffer any one to pay. The route of the procession was now uncertain, and much doubt and anxiety prevailed, owing to various rumours relative to its destination. The crowd rushed here and there in uncertainty, and much indignation was manifested at the

secretly observed by those who had the direction of the procession.

It now approached to 11 o'clock, and nothing but the most heart-rooted affection and grief, could account for the patience and self devotion with which the immense concourse of persons, male and female, endured unintermitting fatigue, wet and hunger, for a space of six hours; and still, although the water streamed in torrents from their drenched limbs—although they were hardly able to stand, from incessant running in every direction during the whole morning, they determined to undergo every possible suffering, rather than lose the opportunity of uttering a parting blessing on the remains of their "injured queen." At length the approach of the procession was announced, which moved slowly through the crowds, and when arrived at Kensington, the multitude showed a disposition to effect a change in the route planned by government. Two waggons were drawn across the street leading to the Gravel pits, and many obstacles were thrown in the way. When one of these were removed, the people replaced it by another, and continually cried, "Through the city; through the city." An attempt was made to pass with the procession into the Park, but this failed, the people having shut the gates, and the conductors passed through Kensington Grove and Knightsbridge. A troop of life guards appeared at Hyde Park Corner, and caused much dissatisfaction. They attempted a passage down Park Lane, but the mass of people, coaches, &c. rendered this impossible. The procession therefore entered the Park at the corner gate and proceeded to Cumberland gate, to which numbers on foot and on horseback passed—with great speed in all directions; their object being to meet the procession and force it back. The guards rode at full speed to gain the gate first, and the procession moved rapidly through the Park. Suddenly it halted, and much confusion ensued. Here a contest arose, and blood was shed; some stones and mud were thrown at the military, and a magistrate, we believe, being present, the soldiers were sanctioned in firing their pistols and carbines at the unarmed crowd. Screams of terror were heard in every direction, and numbers were seen flying across the park in dismay. The number of shots fired were apparently about 40 or 50. Some accounts stated the number killed, at 4, and the wounded 10 or 12. One man named Honey, was shot at the corner of Great Cumberland street—the body was carried to Oxford street. Others were carried to St. George's Hospital. The soldiers lost their good temper, and even fired in the direction of the procession.

The procession now passed from Cumberland gate to Tottenham court road. The rain again poured, but the pedestrians remained undiminished. At most of the houses females were seen weeping as it passed. As the procession moved along the new road, the crowd became more dense and compact. At the top of Portland place, and in the Regent's park, the assemblage was immense. When the procession passed Tottenham court road, the people made a second attempt to enable it to pass through the metropolis. In an instant every vehicle, of whatever description, was seized, to form a dense deep mass, extending the whole width of the road; and almost a hundred yards in depth. Through such a compact body it was impossible to force a passage, and the government had not prepared that description of force. The leader of the procession looked at the impenetrable mass with dismay, and turned down into Tottenham court road. Francis street, Tottenham court road, down which the leader of the procession attempted to pass, was in an instant blocked up with carriages of all descriptions. The procession was thus compelled to move on in a straight line towards St. Gile's.

The procession now moved onwards till it reached the top of Drury lane; and here the main passage down Holborn being completely blocked up, it was compelled to take the direction towards the Strand. To prevent turning out of Drury lane into great Queen street, the people blocked up the avenue of Queen street, and forced the procession to the Strand. The Oxford blues, who did not participate in the outrage, were favourites with the people, from the mildness of their conduct. Unsuccessful efforts were made to pass through High Holborn, and the procession went towards Temple Bar, on passing which, the lord mayor headed the procession in his carriage. The shops were shut and the windows crowded. The route was along Fleet street and Ludgate Hill, round St. Paul's Church-yard, through Cheapside, past the exchange, in Leadenhall street, and from thence to White-chapel Church.—The populace in the streets, at the windows, and on the roofs remained uncovered while the royal remains passed. Many of the traders who had first presented addresses to her Majesty, joined the procession with flags bearing inscriptions. Among those were the sailors.

At the boundary of the city, in White-chapel, the lord mayor and Mr. Sheriff Waitman left the procession; it was then five o'clock; and the fatigue and exhaustion of both man and horse were such as to make it impossible to go much further without rest.

The procession moved to Mile-end, and thence to Bow. The crowds were great wherever it passed. The females beheld the hearse with tears. A number of mariners continued with the procession until it reached Bow. The cavalcade moved generally at a rapid pace towards Ilford, and entered Romford at a quarter to eight. The body was conveyed the same night to Chelmsford, to be joined in the morning by such as had through fatigue, remained all night at Romford.

The only individual actually killed was Richard Honey, but others were supposed to be mortally wounded. Mr. Sheriff Waitman collected some evidence relative to the transaction, which had not transpired.

During the few short stoppages which the funeral of her Majesty made on the road, a great number of very decent people pressed round the hearse, anxious to be allowed to touch the coffin. The wish of many of them was complied with, and they laid their hands on the end of the coffin with the utmost reverence, and departed highly gratified.

At Brentwood, on Wednesday morning at one o'clock, the procession was received by gentlemen with torches. The greatest respect was paid to the deceased, the inhabitants escorted the cavalcade on the road to Ingatstone.

At Ingatstone not a person was gone to bed. The funeral passed at four in the morning. The most affectionate testimonies of respect was here evinced.

The procession reached Chelmsford at a quarter past three o'clock. The horses and riders were much jaded. The coffin was deposited in the Church, and orders were given for all to be in readiness at half past nine.

The principal persons of her Majesty's suite remained at Romford. No commotion had been excited after leaving London.

AN AUTUMNAL ODE.

Yet once more, glorious god of day!
While beams thine orb serene!
O, let me warbling court thy stay,
To gild the fading scene.
Thy rays invigorate the Spring—
Bright Summer to perfection bring:
The cold inclement days of Winter cheer,
And make th' Autumnal months the mildest
of the year.

E'er yet the russet foliage fall,
I'll climb the mountain's brow,
My friend, my Hayman, at thy call,
To view the scene below.
How sweetly pleasing to behold
Forests of vegetable gold!
How mix'd the many chequer'd shades be-
tween
The tawny mellowing hue, and the gay vivid
green.

How splendid all the sky! how still!
How mild the dying gale!
How soft the whispers of the rill,
That winds along the dale!
So tranquil Nature's works appear,
It seems the sabbath of the year:
As if the Summer's labour past, she chose
This season's sober calm for blandishing
repose.

Such is, of well-spent life, the time,
When busy days are past,
Man, verging gradual from his prime,
Meets sacred peace at last:
His flowery Spring of pleasure o'er,
And Summer's full-blown pride no more,
He gains pacific Autumn, meek and bland,
And dauntless braves the stroke of Winter's
palsied hand.

For yet a while, a little while,
Involved in Wintry gloom,
And lo! another Spring shall smile—
A Spring eternal bloom.
Then shall he shine a glorious guest,
In the bright mansions of the blest,
Where due rewards on virtue are bestow'd,
And reap the golden fruits of what his autumn
sow'd.

THE END OF AN INFIDEL.

Not many years ago several young men, in an eastern state, who had for some time been associated together in literary pursuits, mutually agreed to give their serious attention to religious topics, and freely communicated their sentiments to each other. After proceeding a while in conformity to this agreement, one of them at last avowed infidel principles; declaring his disbelief not only of the Bible, but even of the existence of a God. His virtuous companions, though astonished and exceedingly shocked, by this declaration, assiduously endeavored to convince and reclaim him, but he treated their kind endeavors with scorn, upbraided them with superstitious weakness; and manifested a furious zeal in favour of infidelity. Thus finding him irclaimable, they withdrew from his society; and still persisted in their serious inquiries, grew more and more confirmed in the all important truth of religion, according to which they carefully regulated their lives. On the other hand the unhappy youth who had left their company, made them the subject of his daily derision, and profane scoffs; and acting according to his infidel principles, he eagerly plunged into the vortex of

dissipation and vice; and seemingly gloried in being unmeasurably wicked; but his career was short. Suddenly struck by the hand of God, with a sickness, which, in its very commencement, appeared evidently to be the harbinger of death, his mind was at the same time stricken with indelible horror. Positively declaring he should die, and inevitably sink to the regions of woe, he utterly refused both medicine and consolation, but at the same time earnestly requested to see his former companions: when they had arrived, they kindly began to attempt soothing his distress; but he instantly forbade any efforts of the kind, and addressed them in the following manner:—"You behold me," said he, "an awful monument of heaven's justice! I lately told you there was no God. I now know there is a God. I feel the weight of his displeasure, which is a thousand times more intolerable than my pain of body. I lately told you that there was no state of punishment for the wicked—I now awfully experience the contrary—I feel hell in my own breast, and know that I am now sinking into that abyss of woe and destruction!" Almost immediately after uttering these sentiments he expired; and the unutterable horrors of his departed spirit, marked his lifeless corpse with such a peculiar and frightful ghastliness, as made the beholders tremble.

COMPETENCY.

The desires of man increase with his acquisitions. Every one who reads this will feel the truth of the remark; he will recollect some point which in the prospect he considered as the summit of his wishes; but that point gained, and he still looks farther, to something still before him that is to bound his wishes. When necessity ends luxury begins, and we are no sooner supplied with every thing that nature requires, than we sit down to contrive artificial wants and appetites; and mankind, like the grave, will never say, "it is enough."

ANECDOTE OF NAPOLEON.

When first consul, it was reported to Napoleon, that a grenadier had committed suicide, in consequence of disappointment in a love affair. This occasioned the following order:—"The grenadier Goblin has destroyed himself in consequence of a love affair. He was otherwise a respectable man. This is the second event of this kind which has happened in the corps within a month. The first consul has directed, that it shall be inserted in the order of the day of the guard, that a soldier ought to know how to subdue sorrow and the agitations of the passions; that there is as much courage in enduring with firmness the pains of the heart, as in remaining steady under the grape shot of a battery. To abandon one's self, in order to escape from it, is to fly from the field of battle before one is conquered."
BONAPARTE,
First Consul.

In the first division of Poland in 1775, the Bishopric Ermland fell to Prussia. Bishop Krausley, a man of great learning and wit, and a severe sufferer on this occasion, had frequently the honor of dining with his Majesty. The King one day said pleasantly to the Bishop, "Be pleased, when you go to Heaven, to take me under your mantle." Upon which the Bishop replied, "Your majesty has been pleased to curtail so much of my revenue, and in consequence so much of the length of my cloak, that I fear I shall not be able to cover your Majesty's feet, and shall be detected in the act of smuggling contraband goods!"

BENEVOLENCE.

Public charities and benevolent associations for the gratuitous relief of every species of distress, are peculiar to Christianity; no other system of civil or religious policy has originated them; they form its highest praise and characteristic feature: an order of benevolence, so disinterested, and so exalted, looking before and after, could no more have preceded revelation, than light the sun.

A traveller entered a tavern and called for a sling.—Beware honey, said an Irishman, "the great Goliath, fell by a sling, and so might you."

A rich man often dares to do a mean thing, that would be reprobated in a man of small fortune.